## THE LAST GASPS.

Noisy Expiration of the Forty-Third Congress.

Uncle Sam's Yearly Allowances Ad-

HURRIED ENACTMENTS.

Local Vanities and Individual Greed Displayed.

FINAL SCENES.

Doubtful Doings with the General Bounty Bill.

Wild brsorder of the Body Legislative.

THE DEATH RATTLE.

Valedictories of Vice President Wilson and Speaker Blaine.

Time Reaps a Harvest of Political Heads.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875. at one o'clock this morning Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wis., from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported back the bill to promote and encourage telegraphic communication between the United States and Asia, which was placed on the calen-

The doors were reopened at half-past one A. M. Mr. STOCKTON. (dem.) of N. J., called up the Rouse bill to incorporate the trustees of the

Louise Home. Passed.

The consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill was then resumed, and the quesalready disposed of by separate votes, they were all non-concurred in, with the exception of the following, which were concurred in:—
Appropriating \$35,000 for dredging the mud

bars in the Hudson River in front of Jersey City. Appropriating \$37,000 for the improvement of

Increasing the appropriation for the improve-ment of Cape Fear River, N. C., from \$100,000 to Appropriating \$15.000 for the improvement of

Twenty thousand dollars for Rondout harbor. Sixty thousand dollars for the improvement of the breakwater at Block Island, R. I.

the harbor at Port Jefferson, N. Y.

Five thousand dollars for the improvement of Yam Hill River, Oregon. Ten thousand dollars for the improvement of

the Youghlogneny River, Pennsylvania.

Twenty thousand dollars for the construction of an additional pier in the ice harbor at New-

castle, Del. Fifty thousand dollars for the continuation of the construction of the United States pier at Lewes, Del.

the construction of the United States pier at Lowes, Del.
Increasing the appropriation for the improvement of the harvor at Charleston, S. C., from \$10,000 to \$16,000.

The bill was then read a third time and passed at ten minutes past three A. M.

Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt., from the Conference Committee on the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill, submitted a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., called up
THE DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL,
Amendments reported by the committee were agreed to as follows:—

Appropriating \$50,500 for a new school building in Georgetown, D. C.
Authorizing the creation of a new fire starm

Appropriating \$50,500 for a new school building in Georgetown, D. O.

Authorizing the creation of a new fire alarm lelegraph for the cities of Washington and Georgetown at a cost not to exceed \$75,000, one-half to be paid out of the treasury of the District of Columbia and the other out of the national Treasury.

Authorizing the transmission of such public flocuments as are provided for distribution to the Governors of States free through the mails.

Increasing the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the San Francisco Mint from \$11,000 to \$10,000, and appropriating \$20,000 to fit up the old mint and \$47,000 for the completion of the refinery at the new mint, in that city.

Appropriating \$1,710 for legislative expenses of Wyoming Territory.

Wyoming Territory.

Striking out appropriations to pay various conStriking out appropriations to pay various con-

testants for seats in the House of Representatives.

Appropriating \$55,000 for the expenses of the Civil Service Bureau.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to sell boods need by him in trust for the Choctaw Indians to an amount not exceeding \$200,000, and pay the proceeds over to the representative of she Choctaw Parlion. Appropriating \$162,000 for the subsistence of the

Appropriating \$102,000 for the subsistence of the Shoux Indians, who have been collected on the Red Cloud and Whetstone agencies.

Anthorizing the Secretary of State to pay \$500 to each of the fifteen Commissioners of the Vienna Exhibition who reported upon special subjects, served on International juries or were detained at Vienna on public business.

at Vienna on public business.

Providing that hereater the commissions of all officers under the control of the Secretary of the Interior shall be made out and recorded at the Department of the Interior.

Appropriating \$40,000 for continuing work upon the Castom House and Post Office at Portland, Oregon.

egon. Allowing any ludians born in the United States,

Allowing any ladiaus born in the United States, and who abundon their tribal relations, the benefit of the Homestead law of May 20, 1892; and also allowing such indians to become citizens of the United Scates after five years.

Mr. BAYARD, (nem.) of Del., submitted a Amendment continuing the appropriation of \$10,000 for the removal of obstructions in the harbor of Newcastle, Del. Agreed to.

Several amendments were submitted, but ruled out on the point of order that they had never been reported avorably by any committee.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and the amendments pade in the Committee of the Whole were agreed to. The bill was then read a third time and passed at ten minutes past five A. M.

third time and passed at ten minutes past five A. M.

Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N. Y., called up the House bill authorizing the consolidation of the August City National Bank of New York with the First National Bank of Auburn. Passed.

Mr. SECOR, (rep.) of Pa., called up the House bill making appropriations to pay the awards made by the Southern Claims Commission. He commission was 2,407. Of tols number 1,163 were allowed, involving an expenditure of \$740,409. The amount canned and disallowed was \$4,471,925. The commistee struck out fine cases, amounting 0.\$57.720. After some discussion the amendments of the commistee were agreed to, when the bill was reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed by year 33, nays 12.

was reported to the Senate, read a third time and passed by yeas 33, nays 12.

Mr. Scorr moved to take up the House bill to pay the awards for quartermaster or commissary stores furnished, or taken, during the war. Agreed to—jeas 24, nays 16. It was discussed by Mesers. Edmunds, Consting, Scottand Goldthwaite, (dem., of A.a., and a motion was then made by Air. PRATT, (rep.) of Ind., to lay it on the table, which was agreed to.

Mr. Howe, at Wiscorres, and third time and

as agreed to. Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, called up the bill to aid In the improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, in the state of Wisconsin. Passed. Mr. Chagin, (rep.) of N. H., called up the follow-ing bills reported by the Committee on Naval

The House bill to restore Captain John C. Beau-nont to dis original position on the Naval Regis-er. Passed.

Also the House bill for the relief of Mary L. Voolsey, who wor the late Commodore M. B.

Also the House bill for the relief of Mary L.
Woolsey, who wo of the late Commodore M. B.
Woolsey, of the navy, Passed.
The House bill for the renef of Mrs. Sarah B.
Forest, who wo of Lieutenant D. A. Forest, late of
United States Navy, Passed.
A joint resolution authorizing the acceptance
by Captain C. H. Weils, United States Navy, of the
Closs of the Legion of Honor, conferred upon him
by the President of the French Republic, Passed.
The House oil granting pensions to the widows
and culturen, dependent mothers and latners or
orphan brothers and sisters, of those solders who
were murdered by guerilas, at Centralia, Mo., in
1864, was passed.

Ar. Morrill, (rep.) of Vt., called up the House

bill relating to a site for a public building at Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey. Passed.

Mr. HITCHCOCK, (rep.) of Neb., called up the House bill, amendatory of the act to incorporate the Medical Society of the District of Columbia. Passed.

Passed.

THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL PASSED.

Mr. WINDOM, (rep.) of Minn., from the Committee of Conierence on the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM said the Conierence Committee had cut down the appropriations so low trut he had declined to sign the reports. The oil, as agreed upon in the conierence, appropriates something over \$6,000,000, or about \$500,000 more than when it came from the House. This was exclusive of the Eads oill, which remained in the bill as an amendment.

the Eads bill, which remained in the bill as an amendment.

Mr. Schurz, (lib.) of Mo., called up the Heuse bill amendatory of the Act of March 3, 1873, authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississipol River at St. Louis. Passed.

Mr. Freilinshurverse, (rep.) of N. J., called up the Senate bill to amend the bill relating to the Hot Springs roservation in Arkansas. Passed.

Mr. Robertson, (rep.) of S. C., called up the bill to enable Lieutenant Commander Frederick Pearson, United States Navy, to accept a decoration from the Queen of Great Britain. Passed.

Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., from the Committee of Conference, made a report on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, which was agreed to.

Mr. GORDON, (dem.) of Ga., called up the bill to amend the act for the erection of a public building for the use of the United States in Atlanta. Passed.

Mr. Looan, (rep.) of Ill., from the Conference

Passed.
Mr. Logan, (rep.) of lil., from the Conference
Committee on the bill for the equalization of bounties, made a report. He stated that the House
had withdrawn its non-concurrence in the Senate
amendments and agreed to the same, but as the

amendments and agreed to the same, but as the bill had been in conference he supposed the report must be agreed to.

Mr. Spradur, (lib.) of R. I., moved to lay the report on the table.

Mr. West, (rep.) of La.—That don't make any difference. The amendments of the Senate have been agreed to by the House, and the bill is passed.

passed.

Mr. Spragur, of Rhode Island, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion to lay the report on the table, and it was agreed to—yeas 30, nays 24.

Mr. West, of Louisiana, said this was a House bill. It came to the Senate and was amended. The House refused to concur in the amendments of the Senate and it went to a conference committee. Subsequently the House did concur in the Senate amendments and the oill was therefore passed. The CHAIR (Mr. INGALLS) said the report of the Conterence Committee had been laid on the table. Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—And has not been ac-cepted by the Senate.

Conference Commissee and been laid on the table.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—And has not been accepted by the Senate.

THANKS TO THE VICE PRESIDENT.

Mr. BAYARR, of Delaware, submitted a resolution tendering the thanks of the Senate to the Hon. Henry Wilson for the impartial and courteous manner in which he had presided over the Senate. Agreed to.

Mr. Gordon, of Georgia, called up the House bill to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to use his discretion in the selection of material for the public buildings at Atlanta, Ga. Passed.

Mr. Harvey, (rep.) of Kan., called up the Senate bill for the relief of settlers on lands within railroad grants. Passed.

Mr. Sargent, (rep.) of Cal., from the Committee of Conference on the Sundry Civil appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. Hitchcock, of Nebraska, called up the House bill to provide for the construction of a military wagon road in Ar. Zona. Passed.

Mr. Mitchell, (rep.) of Oregon, called up the Senate bill to provide for an extension of time for completing the survey and location of the Portland, Dallas and Salt Lake Railroad, Passed.

Mr. Anyhony, (rep.) of R. I., submitted a resolution to print 120,000 copies of the reports of the Commissioner of Agriculture for the year 1873. Rejected.

Mr. Conkling, of New York, submitted a resolution providing for the appointment of a committee of two members of the Senate to act with a similar committee on the part of the House to wait upon the President and inform him that Congress had now minshed its business and was ready to close the session by ajournment. Agreed to, and the Vice President appointed Messrs. Conkling and Shelaman, (dem.) of Ohio, as such committee.

A Delicate Question.

committee.

A DELICATE QUESTION.

The CHAIR [Mr. Ingalis] laid before the Senate a number of bills just signed by the Vice President, who occurred a seat at the Clerk's table signing bills. When they were read it was found that among them was the House bill for the equalization of bounties.

signing bills. When they were read it was found that among them was the House bill for the equalization of bountles.

Mr. Hamilton, (dem.) of Md., said he would like to know about that bill.

Mr. Logan, of litinois—It has been signed by the Vice President and Speaker of the House.

The Chair (Mr. Ingalis)—The bill has been signed by the Vice President and Speaker.

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont—I raise the question of order. The bill having been submitted to a conference committee, and the report of that committee having been laid on the table by the Senate, the Vice President could not legally sign the bill.

The Chairs said he could not entertain a question of order on a bill not before the Senate.

Mr. Davis, (dem.) of W. Va., said he entered his protest against the signing of this bill.

Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, presented the credentias of hon. Alien W. Caperton. United States Senator-elect from West Virginia, for the period of six years, from March 4, 1815. Read and placed on file.

on file.

At tweive o'clock Major General Babcock appeared with a message from the President announcing his approval of sundry bills.

Messrs, Conkling and Thurman, the committee appointed to wait upon the President, reported that he had no further communication to make to the Senate.

Vice President Wilson said the hour of twelve o'clock having arrived, the second session of the Forty-third Congress has ended, and the Chair deciared the Senate adjourned without day.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WASHINGTON, March 4, 1875. The House remained in session all last night.

At two o'clock this morning, action was taken on the following Senate bills on the Speaker's ta-To authorize the settlement of the accounts of

passed assistant paymaster E. Mellack, United States Navy. Passed.
To correct a cierical error in the act of the 8th of June, 1872, granting the right of way to the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company.

THE SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION. Mr. Garrield, (rep.), of Ohio, at five minutes past two o'clock, reported back the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the house proceeded to act upon the following,

being the most important of them:—
In the provision for printing United States notes and securities the language was that the "Secretary of the Treasury, in his discretion, may have executed one or two such printings by outside companies." The senate amends this so as to make it obligatory, not discretionary, on the Secretary. Concurred in.

Making the compensation of counsel before the Alabama Claims Commission \$8,000 a year. Mr. GARFIELD moved non-concurrence, on the ground that Mr. Creswell's salary had been fixed

in another bill at \$10,000.

Mr. Speer, (dem.) of Pa., argued that \$8,000 was quite a liberal compensation, saying that Mr. was quite a liberal compensation, saying that Mr. Creswell was also a trustee of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, with \$3,000 a year, and President of the Citizeus' National Bank of Washington. After considerable discussion the ameniment was concurred in.

Prohibiting the substitution in the Capitol of works of art. Concurred in.

works of art. Concurred in.
Making the salary of the Supervising Surgeon
General of the Marine Hospital Service \$4,000.
Compromised on at \$3,000. Compromised on at \$3.000.

Appropriating \$18,000 for a fightnoise at Windmill Point, Lake St. Clair, Mich. Concurred in.

Striking out the appropriation of \$100,000 for a steam tender for the lighthouse service on the Pacific goast. Concurred in.

sterking out the appropriation of stockool for a steam tender for the lighthouse service on the Pacific coast. Concurred in.

Appropriating \$5,000 for Steam fog signals for Yeroa Ruena, Cal. Not concurred in.

Striking out the item about the McGarraban claim. Not concurred in.

Directing telegraph companies to take from the Capitol grounds and surrounding streets all telegraph poles, and substitute cables; also for the removal of railroad tracks from the Capitol grounds. Concurred in.

The appropriation of \$125,000 for the extension of the building for the Government Hospital for the Insane was not concurred in.

The appropriation of \$18,000 for a pneumatic tube between the Capitol and the government plinting office was not concurred in.

The amendment striking out the item to pay the expenses in contested election cases was not concurred in.

The appropriation of \$50,000 for bounties to sailors and mariners, under existing laws, was not concurred in.

sailors and mariners, under existing laws, was not concurred in.

The amendment striking out the item for the Montana volunteer lorce was not concurred in.

The amendment striking out the item of \$25,000 for the Brady collection of photographs of the war was not concurred in.

The amendment striking out the clause requiring the removal of the railroad tracks from the Wassington Aqueduct Bridge was not concurred in.

In.

The amendment striking out the item of \$150,000 for clothing for the navy was not concurred in.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for the continuation of the building of the New Orleans Custom House.

Concerred in.

Striking out the limitations on the cost of public buildings at Chicago, Uncountat, Philadelphia and Raleigh. Not concurred in.

An appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building An appropriation of \$100,000 for a public building at francon, N. J., and \$50,000 for a public building at Grand Rapids, Mich. Not concurred in.

Striking out the item of \$4,000 for pians for public buildings at Auburn, N. Y. Not concurred in.

Striking out the clauses for the reorganization of the Treasury Department. Not concurred in.

The amendments being all disposed of at half-past four o'clock were sent to a conference committee.

others and sisters, of those soldiers who lered by guerinas at Centralia, Mo., in bassed.

Mr. Randall, (dem.) of Pa., sent to the Cierk's desk and had read a letter from Mr. Hale, (rep.)

of N. T., recognizing the injustice done to Mr. Brown, of Kentucky, by the resolution of censure ad-pted by the House on his (Mr. Haie's) motion in the early part of the session.

Mr. Randall added that, as Congress was about to close, it was better not to leave behind any relic of ill recling, and he suggested that there should come from the other side of the House a motion to expunge the resolution of censure.

Mr. Negley, (rep.) of Pa.—If you make that motion, do not put it on that trashy letter.

Ar. BUTLER, (rep.) of Mass.—dere is my response to that (sending up a resolution to give the clerks to committees two montacy pay, from the lath of March, which was adopted).

Mr. Speek, of Pennsylvania—That is unworthy of the gentieman from Massachusetts.

March, which was acopted).

Mr. Sperr. of Pennsylvania—That is unworthy of the gentleman from Massachusetts.

Mr. Dawis, (rep.) of Mass., said that the gentleman from Kentucky (Mr. Brown) was in the House, and could at once put the House in such position that the House might gladly wipe out anything that redected on his bonor.

Mr. Todd, (rep.) of Penn., remarked that the gentleman (Mr. Brown) had been asked whether he had any explanation to make of his language, and he said that he stood by his words.

Mr. Randall—I withdraw the subject from the consideration of the House.

Mr. Dawiss said that it would delight him, as he was about to leave the House, to contribute to the wiping out of whatever there was in that resolution painful to the gentleman from Kentucky, and that gentleman had now the opportunity to place himself before the country in the light in which every gentleman would like to stand.

Mr. Randall reminded the House that yesterday the resolution of censure on Simon Cameron had been passed highly complimentary to the Speaker. (Mocking laughter from the republican side.) He withdrew the subject fr m before the House.

At five A. M. the Senate amendments to the

side.) He withdrew the subject fr m before the House.

At five A. M. the Senate amendments to the River and Harbor Appropriation bill were received, non-concurred in without being read and sent to a conference committee.

The House again took up the business on the Speaker's table, and the following Senate bills were disposed of:

For the relief of the Alleghany Valley Railroad Company. Passed.

To amend section 1,422 of the Revised Statutes relating to the better government of the navy. Passed.

For the relief of the Holy Cross Mission, Dakota, Passed.

For a Commission on the rights of British sub-

Fassed.

For a Commission on the rights of British subjects to lands in the territory which was the subject of the award of the Emperor of Germany.

Rejected. For the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianap-

Rejected.

For the relief of the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company. Passed.

THE LEGISLATIVE BILL.

Mr. MAYNARD. (rep.) of Tenn., at six A. M., made the conference report on the Legislative Appropriation oill, which was agreed to.

The House again went to the business on the Speaker's table. The fellowing Senate bills were disposed of:—

To authorize the purchase of a site for a public building at Topeka, Kan. Passed.

Appropriating \$150,000 for public buildings at Covington, Ky. Passed.

To authorize the purchase of a site for public buildings at Harrisburg, Pa. Passed.

Amending the charter of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company. This was rejected, after discussion, in which Mr. MERRIAM. (rep.) of N. Y., said that the depositors would receive ninety per cent dividend.

To amend section 3,342 of the Revised Statutes in relation to affixing stamps on brewers' cases. Passed.

On motion of Mr. Willard, (rep.) of Mich., the bill for the colnage of twenty cent sliver coin was passed.

bill for the coinage of twenty cent silver coin was passed.

THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

At half-past seven o'clock Mr. Garffell, of Onic, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendments to the Deficiency bill.

The following are the more important of them:—Appropriating \$48,000 for the refinery at the new mint in San Francisco. Not concurred in.

The various appropriations for Indian deficiencies. Not concurred in.

The various new sections allowing Indians to take homesteads. Not concurred in.

The disagreeing votes were referred to a conference committee.

On motion of Mr. Donnan, (rep.) of Ia., a bill authorizing a pontoon wagon bridge across the

On motion of Mr. Donnan. (rep.) of Ia., a bill authorizing a pontoon wagon bridge across the Mississippi River at Dubuque, Ia., was passed. EQUALIZATION OF BOUNTIES.

Mr. GUNCKEL, (rep.) of Onlo, then desired to present the Conference report on the Bounty bill, but, as an antagonistic movement, the House, at eight A. M., took a recess till ball-past nine.

At the end of the recess, at hall-past nine o'clock, the House reassembled.

Mr. GUNCKEL, of Ohio, from the Conference Committee on the Bounty bill, inside a report concurring in the Senate amendments, which was agreed to—yeas 150, nays 41, as follows:—
YEAS-MOSSYS. Adams. Albright, Banning, Barber.

Curring in the Senate amendments, which was agreed to—yeas 150, nays 41, as follows:—
Yeas—Mossys. Adams. Albright, Banning, Barber, Barry, Bland. Brauley, Bucknet. Bundy, Burchard, Barry, Bland. Brauley, Bucknet. Bundy, Burchard, Butler of Massachusetts Butler of Tennessee, Cain, Cannon, Carpenter, Cason, Gauffield, Cessna, Clark of Missouri, Clements, Ciymer, Cobb of North Carolina, Cabb of Kansas, coburn. Comingo, Conger. Cook. Cotton, Cox., Crounse. Crutchdeld, Dantord, Parrail, Dobbina, Dorman, Punnell, Eames, Eden, Eldredge, Farwell, Field, Fort, Freeman, Gunckel, Hagan, Harmer, Harris of Massachusetts. Hatcher, Havens, Hawley of Illinois, Hagelton of Wisconsin, Hazelton of New Jersey, Hendee, Hodges, Holman, cowe, Hubbell, Hunter, Huribut, Hyde, Hynes, Khapp, Laumar, Lansing, Lawrence of Louisania.

Gray, McDill of Wisconsin, McLaylard, McCarly, McDill of Wisconsin, McGrey, Morrison, Myers, Neal, Negley, Niles, Nunn, O'Niell, Orr, Orth, Fackard, Facker, Fage, Parker of New Hampshire, Petham, Peudleton, Pery, Philips, Platt of New York, Fratt, Rainey, Randail, Ransier, Kapier, Ray, W. R. Roberts, Robinson of Illinois, Robinson of Ohio, Rosa Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler of Indiana, Sayler of Ohio, Schell, Sessions, Shanks, Sheidon, Shumaker, Stoan, Small, Smith of Ohio, ruyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Stanard, Starkweather, Stevens of Massachusetts, Stone, Horty, Williams of Indiana, Williams of Michana, Williams of Mannelle, Harriston, Hawley, 160.

NATS—Mossars, Alberts—en, Bromberg, Brown, Buminton, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harriston, Hawley, Occarden, Milliams of Michana, Williams of Mennelle, Holling, Marrish and Harrish of Harrish of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Hancock, Harris of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Hancock, Harrish of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Hancock, Harrish of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Hancock, Harrish of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Hancock, Harrish of Georgia, Harrish of Harrish and Hamilton, Harrish of Har

Maryand and Wolfe—41.

RIVER AND HARBOR IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SAWKER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Conference Committee on the River and Harbor bill, made a report, which was agreed to. He stated that the aggregate of the tills was \$6,300,000.

Mr. COX. (dem.) of N. Y., protested against the passage of appropriation oils under a suspension of the rules (as the River and Harbor bill was originally passed), and said that it ever he had a hand in legislation hereafter no appropriation bill should go through in that way.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee—As the gentleman is a candidate for the Sp akersing I suppose that is to be taken as his declaration of principles.

Mr. COX—The gentleman can retire to his mountains and we will take care of legislation, or he may retire to Constantinople, where he is going. (Laughter.)

(Laugnter.)
SOUTHERN CLAIMS.
On motion of Mr. LAWRENCE. (rep.) of Ohio, the
Senate amendments to the Southern Claims bill were concurred in.

Various matters of minor interest came in under

unanimous consent.

Mr. Garrield, of Ohio, from the Conference
Committee on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill,
made a report.

made a report.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, one of the conferees, said he had not signed the report, because he considered the aggregate of the bill (\$27,000.000) as utterly unjustifiable in the present condition of the finances of the government and of the business of the country. The proposition in regard to the New Idria matter he regarded as a more sham.

of the business of the New Idria matter he regarded as a mere snam.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, took a like view of the latter point, and said that the paragraph reported was a mere trifling with the question.

Mr. GARFIELD said that there had been seventy-five differences pending between the Senate and the House. The Senate had recoded on about forty-one of them, and the House on about twenty-three. On all the others there had been minual concessions and agreements. In most cases the amounts had been cut down. He did not think that the bill largely exceeded, if at all, the amount in it when it left the House, and he should not be surprised if it was found to be less. On every great subject of importance the will of the House had been amply realized. He greatly regretted that in the appropriation to pay the expenses of contested elections the old rule had been set aside.

Mr. SPEER—How did that get in after the Senate struck thout?

Mr. GARFIELD—The Senate yielded under the

been set aside.

Mr. Speek—how did that get in after the Senate struck it out?

Mr. Garfield—The Senate yielded under the pressure of the House and had conceded the point. As to the Panocae Grand Kanch, although I was very declared in my opinion that that matter has no business in an appropriation bill, still I feit it my duty to be loyal to the House, and to insist that, if possible, the Senate should concede to the will of the flower. We were told that there were not three Senators willing to support that item, and that the Senate was entirely and irreconcliably opposed to it. In that view of the case we inquired of our associate confrere what was the point to be reached, and learned from him that, as far as it had any public bearing whatever. It was some persons had obtained possession of and were operating a larger portion of that ranch than they were entitled to under the Minning laws. That was a public matter, and we thought we would proceed on the doctrine of hearing first and striking siterwards. We, therefore, propose that the Secretary of the Interior shall examine and report whether these allegations are true and we give him \$5,000 to conduct the examination. That done, it is to be laid before the next Congress. I do not believe that this squabole between private interests should ever have found a piace on a public appropriation bill.

The conference report was agreed to.

The conference report was agreed to.

Mr. PARKER (rep.) of Mo., presented the conference report on the Deficiency bill, which was agreed to.

Scores of resolutions and bills of a private character were rushed through in a style and at a rate which baffled all efforts to get a connected idea of them.

The area in front of the Speaker's chair was occupied by members, each having a proposition of some kind to get before the House, and the Speaker recognized one after the other as fairly and rapidly as possible. For the last hour of the session there was little done except the passage

of a resolution making some special allowances to clerks and employés.

In the midst of the turmoil Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., offered a resolution of thanks to the Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, boorkeeper, Postmaster and other subordinates, for courteey, efficiency and other subordinates are subordinated a committee to wait on the President to notify him that Congress was ready to adjourn.

Mr. Hivas, (rep.) of Ark., moved to suspend the rules and pass a bin in relation to the Hot Spring reservation. Negatived.

At this time (a quarter to twelve A. M.) the pressure of speciators was so great that, on Indianates, and the pressure of speciators was so great that, on Indianates, and the subors availed themselves of the privilege.

The galleries were crowded to suffocation, and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not lorec their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery there was not a vacant scat. As the last middle of the subordinates are subordinated in research and the doorways were blocked up with those who could not lorec their way in. Even in the diplomatic gallery there was not a vacant scat. As the last middle in research that the subordinates are entitles of enrolled bills. Meanwhile members and others indulged in rather loud conversation, and everything belokened more than the usual usals engaged in signing and the Clerk in reading the titles of enrolled bills. Meanwhile members and others indulged in rather loud conversation, and everything belokened more than the subordinates of enrolled bills. Meanwhile members and others indulged in rather loud conversation, and everything belokened more than the subordinates of enrolled bills. Meanwhile members and other

nd policy.
Thanking you once more and thanking you most Thanking you once more and thanking you most cordially for the noncrable testimonial you have placed on record to my credit I perform my only remaining duty in declaring that the Forty-mird Congress has reached its constitutional limit and that the House of Representatives stands adjourned without day.

As the Speaker closed his address and walked down from the dais an outburst of hand clapping and cheers broke from the upsianding members and was joined in by the Immense assemblage on the floor and in the gaileries.

the floor and in the galleries.

Never was before witnessed such a scene at the close of a Congress.

THE FIGHTING FREEHOLDERS.

A BEMARKABLE MEETING-NO FIGHTING AND NO JOBS.

It would not require any stretch of the imagina tion to perceive that the Board of Fighting Freeholders that has made so many inedifying displays in Jersey City is in the last stage of consumption. The meeting yesterday was very remarkable in one respect-it was gloomy. The members, anticipat to have lost all their penchant for pugnacious able in another respect—there were ne "j bs" perpetrated. The Chairman, Mr. Throckmorton, was full of gravity, especially when he handed a document to the Cierk to read. It was a communication from the Chairman to the members of the Board setting up a defence for the transactions of the past year in reply to the charges of extravagance, which are as thick as berries in autumn. He promised to prepare a financial statement at the close of his official career and submit it to the Board. In support of his assertions with regard to the economical administration of the affairs of the county he stated that the expenditures of the preceding Board amounted to \$.63,703 44 and of the preceding Board amounted prepare a financial statement at the close of his economical administration of the affairs of the county he stated that the expenditures of the preceding Board amounted to \$.63,763 44 and of the present Board \$279,177 10. From the latter he educits \$26,000 for boulevard purposes and \$13,000 for bridges contracted for by the previous Board, leaving the actual net expenditure fairly chargeable to the present Board, \$219,429 11. He considers that the Board is too large, and, "like all large bodies, it moves with incition." Either of the ohis now pending in the Legislature for the diminution of the number of members, would be a change for the better. He admits that mistakes have been made, but that mistakes have been made, but that mistakes are inevitable in all public bodies. (This remark was not intended to apply to the Board of Public works.) uplic works.)
The counsel for the Board reported that he had

Public works.)

The counsel for the Board reported that he had commenced suits for the payment of taxation against Jersey City (\$200,000), Bayonne, West Hoboken, Harrison, Kearney and Noth Bergen.

As soon as Mr. Ruh moved for a committee to confer with the legislative members in relation to the two bills affecting the free-olders there was a scene, Mr. Gibson protested against members of the Board trying to influence legislation for the purpose of perpetuating their own tenure of office. In spite of his remonstrance a committee consisting of Messrs. Ruh, O'Reilly and Joyce were appointed, the expenses to be limited to one trip, but that trip may extend over a period of three weeks. Gibson wanted the expenses limited to \$20, but it was of no avail.

Then arose the Committee on Stationery, who set themselves on the stool of repentance. Schroeder, chairman of the committee, confessed to having distributed paper and blank and printed forms, not to mention expensive pocket books, at the expense of the taxpayers, to country officers, one of whom draws as anary in less amounting to over \$25,000, but he promised not to do so again unless the Board ordered him. The pocket book business was, perhaps, the greatest extrawagance of the whole year. Ruh attacked the whole stationery business fiercely, but the Board took compassion on Schroeder and accepted his promises of repentance. Iwo of the members of the committee were so affected by this unexpected act of clemency that they informed the Herald reporter that they would reture for ever from public hie when their present terms of office expire.

A BROKER IN TROUBLE.

ALLEGED FRAUDULENT LAND TRANSFER. Henry H. Holcombe was arrested in Brooklyn last evening by Detectives Corwin and Folk on a warrant issued by Judge Walsh. The affidavit upon which the warrant was issued was made by Ed. A. Clark, of Rahway, N. J., who charges that Holcombe sold him a piece of property at Red Bank, N. J., and gave him a Red Bank, N. J., and gave him a deed, which has since been discovered to have been forged. Holcombe represented at the time of the safe that the property was his and made out the deed in his own and his wile's name. In reality the property, it is charged, was owned by Mrs. King, Holcombe's mother-in-law. She, receiving a good offer for the property some weeks ago, sold it, and by that means the fraud alieged to have been perpetrated by Holcombe was discovered. Holcombe, who is a real estate broker, resides at No. 35 Park place, Brooklyn, lie was locked up last night in the First precinct station house.

FUNERAL OF MR. GAVIT. The funeral of Daniel F. Gavit, the late journal-

ist and billiard authority, took place yesterday from the residence of his brother-in-law, Frank H. Norton, No. 146 East Seventeenth street. The house was thronged with the numerous iriends of house was thronged with the numerous friends of Mr. Gavit, among whom were several well known onlitard players and members of the journalistic procession. The Rev. Dr. Widekind read the Lutheran burial service, and delivered brief remarks on the late Mr. Gavit. Among those present were Albert Garnier, Mr. Colleuder and a deputation from the Scribblers' Chio. The remains, at the conclusion of the services, were taken to Woodlawn Cemetery for burial. RAPID TRANSIT.

The Aldermanic Committee's Two Reports.

A MOOTED QUESTION

Shall a Road Be Built by Private Enterprise or by the City!

THE MAJORITY FAVOR THE FORMER

their reports to the Board of Aldermen yesterday. The majority report was made by Mr. Billings and the minority report by Mr. Purroy, the chairman of the committee. The following is

the minority report by Mr. Purroy, the chairman of the committee. The following is

THE MAJORITY REPORT.

Your committee report that the subject received, as its importance merits, the most earnest and careful consideration. Your committee assume that the necessity for more ready communication between the several quarters of the city, particularly between the northerly and southerly extremes of the island, will be generally conceded, and the people are so nearly of one mind on that subject that any argument adduced in favor of the proposition would be simply supererogatory, and they have regarded the necessity of the work and the desire to see it in operation as a foregone conclusion. They have, therefore, carried on their investigations exclusively with a view of recommending what they have come to regard as the most practical means of securing the desired end. It is to be regreted that on this, the most vital of the many considerations entering into the subject, such a diversity of opinion should exist as well in the such that the most vital of the many considerations entering into the subject, such a diversity of opinion should exist as well in the such that the most vital of the many considerations entering into the subject, such a diversity of opinion should exist as well in the such that the most vital of the many considerations of the masses, who are less capacile of judging of the merits or demerits of any particular method of accomplishing the purpose all have in mind and are so desirous of secing consummated. A careful survey of the whole subject has resulted in bringing your committee to the following.

Conclusions.

First—That, although many of our citizens may be opposed to the project, the great mass of the people and an enlightened public policy demand rapid transit.

Second—That under the constitutional amendments adopted by the people of this State at the late election, and which went into effect on the list day of January, 1815, the General Railrond law may be so amended or a new law may be en

to authorize the issue of the binds or stock necessary to realize the money; but, to prevent any legal question arising hereafter, full legislative sanction is desirable.

Fifth—That there is a great diversity of opinion as to whether the railroad should be built by the city or by private capital.

Those who advocate the construction of the work and its control and management by the city claim that

Those who advocate the construction of the work and its control and management by the city claim that

PRIVATE CAPITAL

will never succeed in completing and equipping it, while others, opoosed to this plan, claim that, if built by the city, the enterprise will be attended with extravagance, if not trand; that it will increase the taxes of our already over-taxed taxpayers and will add greatly to the debt of the city without affording any equivalent for the money expended. Your committee, in view of all the facts submitted to them and from personal observation, are inclined to coincide with the opinions of the former class, private capitalists evincing too great timidity, being willing to investing too great timidity of good and rapir return upon their investments. Nevertheless we believe that they should be afforded the opportunity of subscribing sufficient to inaugurate and complete the undertaking. Private enterprise should most assuredly be given the preference in all works of this character, and an opportunity should be given to private capitalists to secure the advantage of investing in an undertaking that is in such opoular demand as to be morally certain of proving highly profitable and remanerative. If, however, the proverbiat timidity of private capitalists deters them in this instance from investing in an enterprise that promises so well, then the city in its corporate capacity, should undertake the work and prosecute it to completion without a wine, therefore, of providing at the carliest practicable time the desired means of more rapid communication with the different sections of the city, particularly between its extreme northern and southern limits, your committee have prepared the accompanying act, embracing in its provi

O. P. C. BILLINGS. HENRY E. HOWLAND. WILLIAM L. COLE. THE ACT.

The act referred to in the above report provides that the Mayor shall appoint, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, three Commissioners, to be appointed for one, two and three years respect tvely-the Mayor to act as a member of the Board of Commissioners-who shall have the power to designate the route of the road. They are to acquire the right of way under the General Railroad act; grant the franchise which is to be awarded to the highest bidder; fix the rate of tolls, and build bridges for the road over the Har lem River. When the Commissioners have fixed the route they shall offer the tranchise for sale within thirty days afterward. The act forbids the building of the road over, along or under Broadway or Fifth avenue below Fifty-ninth street. In case that private parties, after a due test, fail to bonds of the city for the building of it, the Board of Aldermen to provide for the raising of the tax necessary to meet the expenditures, the amount not to exceed \$12,000,000. The other features of the bill are precisely similar to the provisions in the Moore bill.

THE MINORITY REPORT. The minority report, after speaking at great length of the charters given by the State Legislaare of one and all to accomplish anything, goes on

ture of owas and all to accomplish anytung, goes on as follows:—

It has been argued that for the city to build the road it will be necessary to permanently increase our present newly deat and thus impose additional burden upon an aiready oppressed people. To say nothing of the limmessivarible benefits which would be sure to follow the outlay, we think this argument must surely fail to the ground if it can be shown that the city, be emgaing in in a comparatively short period not only to pay on all the cost of the road, but also to secure a large yearly revenue for the city treasury. It has been aften the companies of the profits to be derived room rapid transit, califorable the business done by the present house car companies the original cost of the road, pay a handsome return upon the capital invested in the business done by the present house car companies the original cost of the road, pay a handsome return upon the capital invested in the summers of the profits to be derived room rapid transit, calculated upon the basis of the business done by the present house car companies the original cost of the road, pay a handsome return upon the capital invested in the undersigned believe that one of the capital room rapid transit, calculated upon the basis of the road are the undersigned believe that one of the capital room rapid transit, calculating the continuous proposed change, and the road of the capital room rapid the original cost of the road, pay a handsome return upon the capital invested in the capital room rapid transit, calculating the control of the capital room rapid transit, calculating the control of the capital room rapid the original cost of the same result. On the contrary, we beneve that the city deposition of the contrary, we beneve that the city enjoy every great.

Anyantages over private companies and the control of the contrary, we beneve that the city enjoy every great the control of the

yet upon sober reflection it will be seen that these were, in a great measure, the result of circumstances never likely again to occur, as well as of the looseness of the then existing laws and the lack of interest taken by the public in the management of the city's affairs. Since then stringent laws have been chacted under which every facility is allorded for the investigation of public affairs and public officials and severe penalties prescribed for irands upon the public treasury. But it should be normen mind that the management of the whole matter would in all inkeinhood be piaced in the hands of these commissioners to be appointed by the Mayor, with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, and to be removed by the Mayor of cause. Their terms of office might be made story the security required for the fartiful performance of the security of the consent of the board of Aldermen and to be removed by the Mayor of consent of the pressure that none but the most trustworthy citizens would be selected by the Mayor or confirmed by the Board of Aldermen for the performance of these onerous duties. In connection with the objection last mentioned it will not be, perhaps, out of place to here refer to some of the important works heretolore constructed by city, State and national governments. [Here mention is made of the krie Canal, the Croton Water and Central Parks.] The report then rose on:—The point was raised before the committee that there exist constitutional impediments in the way of the constitution of a rapid transit road by the city as a public work, and although no specific objection was pointed out it was however deemed product to obtain the opinion of eminent legal authority upon the question as to the right of the city, under the present constitution, to build and operate a railroad as public work. Letters were thereupon addressed by the Chairman outne committee to Mr. Charles O'Conor and ex-Judge James Emott, requesting their opinions on the question and produced to this report, and the undersigned there of

JUDGE EMOTT'S OPINION.

The following is an extract from the letter of Judge Emott which the minority report refers to:

Rapid and convenient modes of transit are as much public purposes and city necessities as gas or water supply. If a city may undertake one of these, I do not see why it may not the others. And railroads nave been held especially to be in a certain sense highways and public works. Upon this the application of the law of eminent domain to their construction is founded. When such works are not the property of a private contractor, nor operated for private emolument, If do not see way they are not wholly works for public purposes. I think there is no consitutional difficulty to prevent legislation for the construction of a rapid transit railroad in the city of New York by the municipal authorities, or taxation or the creation of indebtedness for that purpose. Of course, it does not come within my province in your present inquiry to express any opinion upon the propriety or necessity of such a method of providing this great need of our city.

The two reports, it may be said, were ordered Judge Emott which the minority report refers to:-The two reports, it may be said, were ordered to be printed in the City Record and in the min-

DEFERRED CAPITAL FUND MEETING. At a rapid transit meeting, held yesterday at the office of C. H. Roosevelt, secretary of the last meeting, it was resolved to appoint a committee, consisting of fifty persons from the subscribers to therewith the following persons were appointed:-James M. Drake, F. B. Thurber, John H. Kemp, L. James M. Drake, F. B. Thurber, John H. Kemp, L. J. Phillips, John Baven, Lawson N. Fuiler, Louis B. Raeder, Samuel Schiffer, Joseph Stiner, J. A. Clarke, W. H. Monell, John Henry Reull, John Wilson, Jacob Cohen, A. A. Brown, J. A. Wilcox, A. J. Dorvale, John Stephenson, David M. Clarkson, John Bussing, R. Carman Holmes, John B. Cheever, Horatio Reade, George Y. Gantz, F. L. Johnson, E. Alonzo Carr, A. B. Mills, David H. Knapp, J. W. Clowes, Thomas Pearson, C. E. Simonson, M. D.; Robert McCafferty, Ferdinand Kurzman, Mever Stern, David Dereney, N. Cowen, cornelius O'Ricity, H. Israel, Francis McCabe, Thomas Duffy, James Rowe, Jerome J. Collius, A. A. Drake, P. W. Steolins, Frank G. Brown, R. C. Root, George Lespinasse, George A. Halsey, Commodore J. P. Leroy, Samuel C. Stoan.

nei C. Stoan.

It was also resolved to call a meeting of the above Executive Committee to be held at the Chamber of Commerce on Monday next at two O'clock.

The object of the meeting of the committee is to conier and arrange for the organization of a central association and to complete arrangements for the organization of rapid transit associations in every ward.

THE GREENWICH STREET ROAD SHOULD BY CARRIED TO THE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT. NEW YORK, March 4, 1874.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-In your paper of March 2, under the heading of "Common Sense or Rapid Transit," you solve the problem of immediate relief by rapid transit. A grain of wheat among the bushels of chaff in every form seen in all the papers and communications on the subject, this simple plan stands pre-

Let our sapient Common Council grant a privilege of extension to the Greenwich Street Elevated Railroad through Forty-second street to the Har-Railroad through Forty-second street to the Harlem Railroad depot, and in sixty days you have it accomplished. My reason for saying and proposing Forty-second street is, that it is 100 leet wide and in it are situated the main entrances to the New Haven New York Central: and Harlem Railroad companies' lines; besides, I would propose that the extension through Forty-second street should be built in the middle of the street, on supports, similar to those already in use, or better, if possible, and by this plan two tracks can be laid—one oracing and supporting the other, while the street would be wide enough on either side to accommodate the traffic, and, above all, the noise and nuisance of the cars would be lar less objectionable to the inhabitants by being se far removed from them.

Below Eighth avenue the street has no first class houses—the only really good property being from Broadway to Madison avenue, and Reservoir square occupies one of those blocks on one side of the street. These are crude ideas of mine, drawn forth by your article, and can be much improved on. Yours,